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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHANK MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	40764
Center	VISION	Date	19/09/10

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cave architeture in India has provided us with information about traditions and customs –

→ Ajivika Sect was gifted Barabora caves in Bihar by Dasarath, grand son of Ashoka → shows prevalence of Ajivika philosophy of fatalism i.e. belief in faith.

→ Hathigumpha inscription on cave architecture in Odisha → shows importance of elephants and their significance in local customs.

→ Ellora and Ajanta cave architecture,

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specially Kandariya Mahadeo (Hinduism), Indra Sabha (Jainism) and various Boddhisatva caves → Chaityas and Viharas shows the religious tolerance during Gupta and later times Rashtrakus and Chandelas.

→ Elephanta Cave architecture in Mumbai, shows Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh Trimurti and Mahisasur-mardini → showing prevalence of Bhagwatism (Rashtrakuta)

Various Shalbhanjikas and ganga yamuna as cave guards shows intricacies and accomplishment of engineering and artistry → Monolithic cave temple in Ellora.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey between Sirajuddaula (Bengal) and Clive (East India Company) in 1757 paved foundation of British empire but later battle of Buxar, 1764 between Hector Munro (EIC) and Mir Kasim (Bengal) and Awadh ruler and Mughal ruler on other side proved to be turning point because →

→ Battle of plassey can be considered a chance or fluke win for Britishers but Battle of Buxar showed great

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Co-ordination and war skills of britishers with modern weapons & strategies.

→ In Buxor, EIC defeated a combined army of 3 prominant rulers at that time.

→ After Buxur, huge war losses compensations were imposed on all 3 rulers.

→ Britishers got Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha and other Nizamat rights (After treaty of Allahabad)

→ Buxor established Britishers as strong administrative - political and economic power in India.

Indeed Battle of Buxor established Britishers as future rulers of India.

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement launched in 1906 after partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905 used many novel methods and themes →

→ New method of protests adopted which were proposed by extremists leaving prayer, petition and propaganda style of moderates.

→ Participation of masses at such large extent, missing previously where only upper-class intelligensia participated.

→ Economic as well as political pressure on Britishers.

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Reliance on Boycott and Self-Reliance

Boycott

→ Boycott of english goods like textiles, english liquors etc.

→ Boycott of english administrative and justice delivery mechanism, educational institutes etc.

→ Boycott of British system, ideology and legislative mechanism.

Self-Reliance

→ Khadi textiles, usage of domestic handicraft.

→ Educational Vernacular and Indian institutes → universities in Bombay, Bengal.

→ Chemical Industry estd. by P.C. Ray.

→ Reliance on "Atma Shakti"

→ Indian Renaissance - Indian paintings by Abhanindra, Song - Vande Mataram and Scientists - Jagdish Chandra Bose.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Linguistic states demand was raised even before independence →

- After Nagpur Session, 1920 Congress also organised its Cadre according to linguistic states.
- Bombay and Hyderabad states division was asked during constituent debates as well.

However, Leaders did not want fragmentation of states due to maintaining unity requirement. JVP Commission also recommended against linguistic division. because.

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→ Too many languages in India will cause too many divisions (Domino effect)

→ Immediate requirement to maintain strong unity of nation.

But in Hyderabad state Potti Srimalu sat on indefinite hunger strike and died → caused anger across state and put pressure on govt

Dhar commission established. Which has given that →

→ language is not the only criteria but "administrative ease" also and recommended multiple state division.

finally State Reorganisation Act, 1956 was passed and led to formation of 20 states from 14.

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ambedkar understood by his own experiences that caste-system and untouchability pose strong challenge to socio-economic development and this is impossible without providing political power to people belonging to "lower castes".

Contribution of Dr. Ambedkar

→ Ambedkar is the creator of modern India. He prepared the constitution of India and provided

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adequate safeguards to socially backward castes through reservations.

→ He provided representation to Scheduled Castes community and founded All India Scheduled Caste federation, 1927.

→ Poona Pact, He negotiated for reservation in seats in central as well as provincial legislatures.

Independent India

- He fought for passing of Hindu Code Bill and finally left Congress and formed separate party, 1956.
- first law minister of India.
- He converted to Buddhism and thousands followed him to show his grievance against caste system.

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Number of nuclear households are increasing in urban areas—

→ Globalization and modernisation brings idea of nuclear family.

→ Nature of work i.e not dependent on ownership of land / property collectively → more service oriented

→ Nature of role changing for elder people – Elder people's ~~co~~ traditional work like looking after kids and organisation of festivals replaced by outside agency like creche and

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event organisation

→ Cost of living - High cost of living in urban areas

→ In migration of rural population - where only the working youth comes to urban areas.

~~Reduction~~ Increase of Proportion of ~~Nuclear~~ Joint in Rural.

→ $\frac{\text{total Joint families}}{\text{Total families}}$ = Proportion

→ Total families are decreasing due to outmigration to urbans.

→ Division of land cause very small fragments so to keep land consolidated

Joint families → interdependence increasing

→ When young ones migrating to urban rest family together as joint to work as support system

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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Women get separated but not take divorce →

- Social Stigma of getting divorced
- Long and arduous judicial process to go through divorce paperwork
- In case of filing divorce, problem of alimony allocation comes to fore, husbands deny giving alimony which causes a judicial battle ground but due to pendency of cases women prefer separation only.

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→ financial Independence of women so do not care about alimony.

Regional Variation

→ Divorce rates are higher in urban areas than rural areas.

→ Because urban areas more independent and educated, aware women so do not buckle down before attrocities.

→ More divorce in Southern states than Northern states.

- due to better socio-economic indicators.

→ North Eastern states before rates were less because matrilineal but now divorces increasing because males are asserting themselves (Meghalaya)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms – The fast movement of winds close to surface specially in warmer climate and contains substantial dust particles.

Impact of dust storms

- Bad impact on agriculture as crops get destroyed
- Causes accidents on the roads because dust particles blind drivers.
- felling of trees and blockage of roads

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→ Health hazards due to PM 2.5. and PM 10 particles.

→ Sometimes causes rainfall also so sometimes good for agriculture.

Reasons for increasing frequency

→ Average temperature has increased.

→ Occurrence of extreme weather events due to climate change

→ formation and meeting of cold air and warm air

eg. dust storms in Delhi.

→ Increased denudation of Aravalis.

→ Construction activities increased, sand mining in Ghaziabad.

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9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

factors

- formation of Himalayas caused multiple perennial rivers -
  eg. Brahmaputra, Ganga, Yamuna.
- Tilt of Indian landmass on eastern side so drainage of complete india ie. Himalayan as well as peninsular rivers.
  or. ~~western~~ easten side.
  (when western ghats subsidence happened western part uplitted and eastern went down)
- The water divide of ~~Aravalis~~

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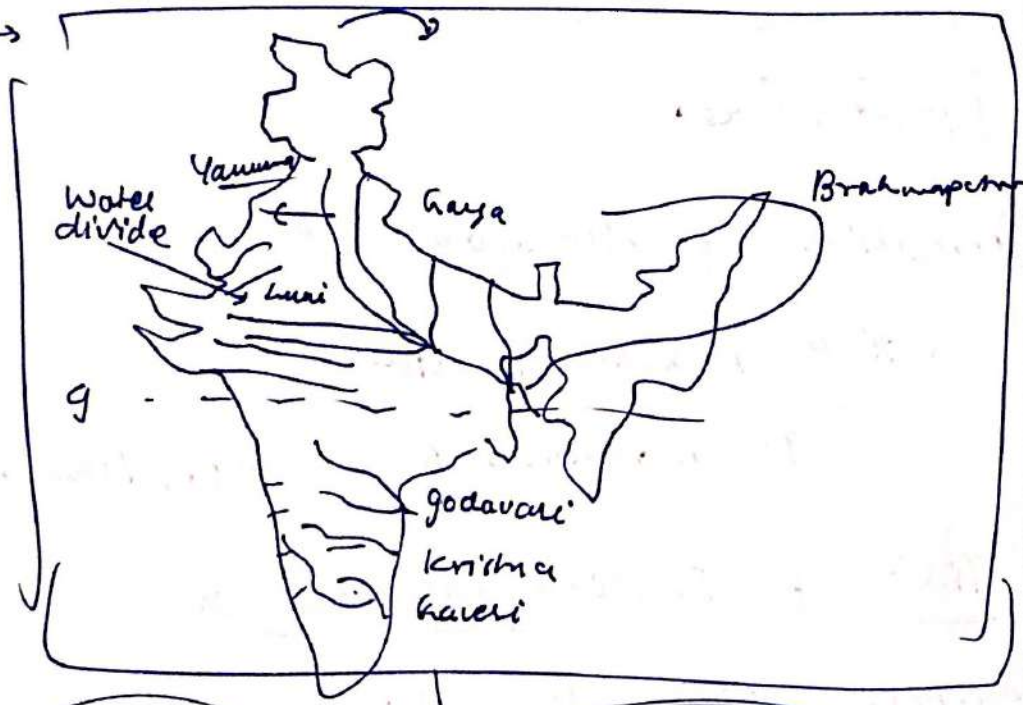
Satpura.

→ Rift valleys → eg. Narmada, Damodar etc.

→



Himalayan	Peninsular
Perenial	seasonal
young rivers	old rivers.
forms fertile alluvial soil	other soils, less alluvial due to plateau.
formation of Delta	more estuaries.
High volume	less volume
navigable.	not navigable

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10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

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11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

During 2nd century B.C. and 3rd century A.D. 3 distinctive school of arts developed in India.

Gandhara School of Art

→ Use of schist, grey stones.

→ Effect of hellinistic architecture i.e. Indo-greek architecture.

→ Buddha's in symbol form is missing (present in Mathura because Mathura older → Heenyan hence symbols)

→ Lean Buddha with curly hairs and exuberance in face with slight smile. (Clothes are loose)

eg. Sitting Buddha found in Gandhara.

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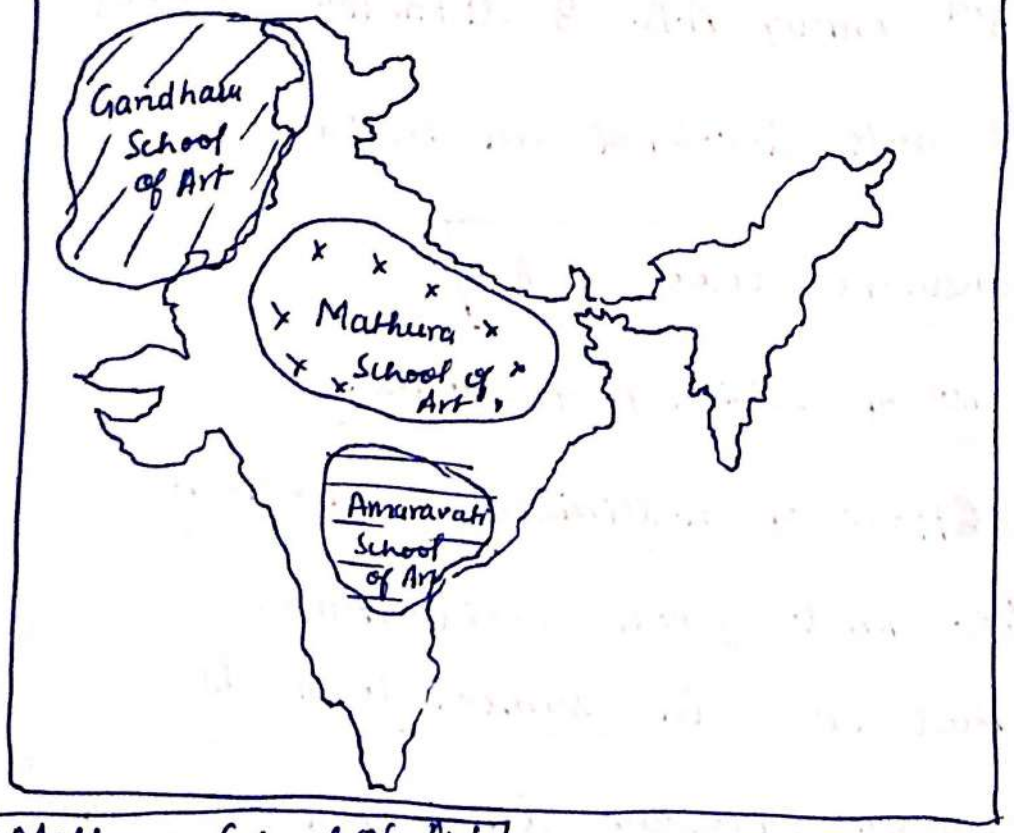
Spread → Gandhar region, afganistan, Eastern Iran and Pakistan etc.

Geographical location of School of Arts



Mathura School Of Art

→ use of red stone and crystal, somewhere black shades also found.

→ Buddha found in symbols i.e tree for nirvana, stupa for parinirvana etc.

→ Buddha found in human form as well.

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eg: Iconic sitting Buddha with eyes closed.

→ Kushanas and Shakas (Kanishka statue)

→ more Indian features - muscular body, calmness is visible on face, clothes are tight and where standing Buddha transparent clothes and lean on one leg.

→ Jain Tirthankars and Hinduism also found.

→ Totally indigenous in character.

Spread → Northern India → UP, Bihar MP etc.

Amaravati School of Art

→ White marble → sandstone is used.

→ Amaravati Stupa is best carved.

→ 5 Ayata pillars depicting 5 imp life events of Buddha is found.

→ Indigenous in character

→ Patronage of Satavahana

Spread – Maharashtra, AP, Telangana

All 3 school of arts have distinctive and rich art characters.

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Along with above, they were motivated by Whiteman's burden theory of Rudyard Kipling and hence were on Cultural mission to civilize. Manifestations —

→ Changed Administrative System for better law and order by Cornwallis.

→ Releasing Rs. 1 lac for education in Charter Act, 1813.

→ Maucaulay and Wood's commissions for English education.

→ Passed Sati Abolition Act, 1823.

→ opened India for Missionaries Charter Act, 1813 because they despised Hindu religion and wanted to propogate Christian religion.

→ Judicial administrative system treated

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"upper" and "lower" castes equally making dent on caste system. In military also recruitment of all castes.

→ By travelling overseas, crossing seas old belief of loosing castes became weaker.

→ Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 removed widow atrocities.

→ Changing minimum Age of marriage

Britishers changed customs and values

Although they have done some positive work but they themselves were driven by ethnocentric bias and showed Racism character, always driven by single motive of imperialism and used whiteman burden as excuse

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13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Jawaharlal Nehru was close associate of Gandhi even before Non-Cooperation movement. They had many differences in approach.

Close Associations

→ Jawahar lal Nehru participated in Home Rule movement and late youth wing of Congress came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.

→ Participated along with Gandhi in NCM, Civil Disobedience, Individual Satyagreh etc.

→ Close associate of Gandhi during constructive works like Khadi, work

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against untouchability etc.

Significant Differences

→ Gandhi adopted Struggle-truce-Struggle method while Nehru Struggle and win strategy.

→ Differences in support to Britishers during 2nd world war.

→ Role of state and control over resources.

Role of State and Control

→ Nehru was in favour of State taking larger role while Gandhi believed in strength of masses.

→ Nehru opined state should control the resources and manage economy while Nehru said State should only act as trustees of resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Owned by citizen.

→ Nehru believed in industrilization through putting all resources at use; Gandhi believed that more reliance be put on Khadi and indigenous village industries.

→ Nehru believed education should be decided by state; Gandhi proposed activity based learning based on vernacular models

Although both have significant differences over the way state should Act but both had same objective in their heart i.e. welfare of citizen of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Rise of Soviets in Soviet union in 1917 made it inter-national leader of Socialism. Third International organised in 1917, China also participated.

But later in second-half of 20th century Sino-Soviet split happened →

→ under autocratic regime of Stalin Russia observed woes of Socialism so took a softer approach to socialism i.e. farmers were allowed to sell excess in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

retail markets and labourers were also given incentives.

While china took harder communist stand and total nationalisation of state resources and control over agriculture as well.

→ Territorial issue going on between China and USSR.

→ Small war and standoff b/w both

→ China wanted USSR to continue full fledged war against western bloc of NATO while USSR refused.

→ China was against cold war

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

idea which resulted in diversion of fund for militarisation without any "Action" i.e. real war.

→ China wanted USSR to take advantage of weak post war and post-economic-depression economy of western Europe and USA.

USSR and China ideological split happened which resulted in small conflict, war also later on as result of cold war economic drainage and other socio-cultural reason USSR split in 1991.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

After India got independence less than 15% literacy rate, femines, riots, poverty and hunger spread everywhere. Partition riots and further ~~secessionist~~ sessionist tendendencies of princely and border states, Western thinkers, political theorists and media written off India as long-term-democracy.

But India not only belied their assessment and emerged as one of the most successful and infact largest democracy in world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Achievements

→ Largest free and fair election in history in 1951 by Election Commission

→ Voter turnouts have been increasing showing the acceptance of democratic ideals

→ fairly stable governments till 1909 specially during congress era

→ Betterment of social-economic indicators like health, literacy, reduction in poverty, food security etc

→ Huge growth of gdp.

→ Inclusive growth and development.

→ Safeguarding of FR by judiciary Keeping check on legislature and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

executive.

→ freedom of expression, important feature of democracy through - free media - paper, electronic and social

Challenges → After globalization, MNCs undermine decisional sovereignty

→ Emergency Era - 1975-1977 is blot on rich democracy of India.

→ Judicial pendencies has denied timely and due justice.

→ Violations of fundamental rights

→ Personality cult can be a challenge to democracy like happened during Indira Gandhi's era.

→ Lack of internal democracy and prevalence of dynastic politics.

We should learn from challenges and rejoice achievements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

After 1991 liberalisation and globalisation the number of working women has increased. But there are several issues :

→ Modernised but orthodox society caused indian women to balance between both

example → Working women (modernised) in joint family (orthodox) restrictions.

→ Managing work and household chores together causing doble burden.

→ Stigmatisation of working outside

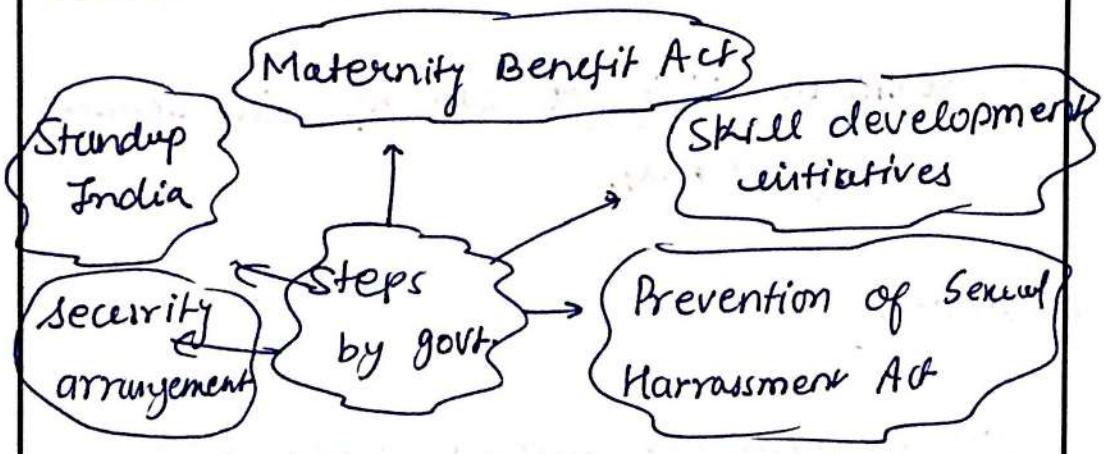
→ Glass ceiling effect in offices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

where women are not allotted significant positions.

→ Sexual harrassment in offices

Patriarchy roots and modernisation branches are stretching indian working women from both sides. There are various steps taken by govt:



Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017

various advantages -

→ Maternity leave extended to 26 weeks from 14 weeks.

→ 12 weeks in case of adoption.

→ facility of creche if no. of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

employees more than 50.

- Provision of work from home if nature of work and employer allows.
- Promoting companies and employers to take further constructive efforts.
- Multiple visits to creche in between working hours.

However,

- Not recognising father's role and no provision for paternity leave.
- Might reduce the prospects for hiring females because of economic burden. (Female participation Rate - 24%)

Although spirit is right but the lacunas must be addressed to holistically address working class women issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

India is endowed with large water bodies and perennial rivers but still categorised as water stressed -

→ Distorted cropping pattern leading to water guzzling crops where water tables are already receding eg. Rice - Telangana.
Sugercane - Maharashtra.

→ Subsidies - Water and electricity subsidies cause overuse of tubewell and flood irrigation

→ Monsoon pattern - Spacial and temporal variation i.e. rainfall occurs in portion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

time period and in particular region causing less storage

→ Misuse of Water - Agriculture, industry and domestically misuse

→ Huge population.

→ Lowering water tables

→ Punjab

→ Uttar Pradesh etc.

→ Climate Change - Extreme rainfall events i.e. Cloudburst in UK, floods in Kerala - water do not seep and recharge but flow into ocean.

→ Unplanned urbanization

Sustainable Solution:

→ Sustainable Urbanization and land use pattern, cropping pattern -

→ Integrated Watershed development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Large scale afforestation, forest.

→ Data collection and water mapping of aquifers and their recharge analysis.

→ Rationalise subsidy, promote organic agriculture and sustainable climate smart agriculture.

→ Promote community based water management i.e. Ralegan Siddhi, Anna Hazare Jalyukt Shivir, Maharashtra.

→ Rainwater Harvesting and traditional tanks, baolis, Johads etc.

→ Make check dams for more recharge of water.

Only sustainable development can solve the water shortage problem. We should not forget water is life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

food security is connected to soil productivity hence soil health deterioration needs to be checked.

Good fertile soil of eastern U.P. and Bihar is very fertile and productivity is increasing whereas soil quality and health is deteriorating in Punjab, Haryana etc. Causing threat to food security.

Regional variation in Quality

→ Rich alluvial soil – Rich alluvial

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

soil of new flood plains is good for all kinds of crops → ganga- Brahmaputra system, Godavari system.

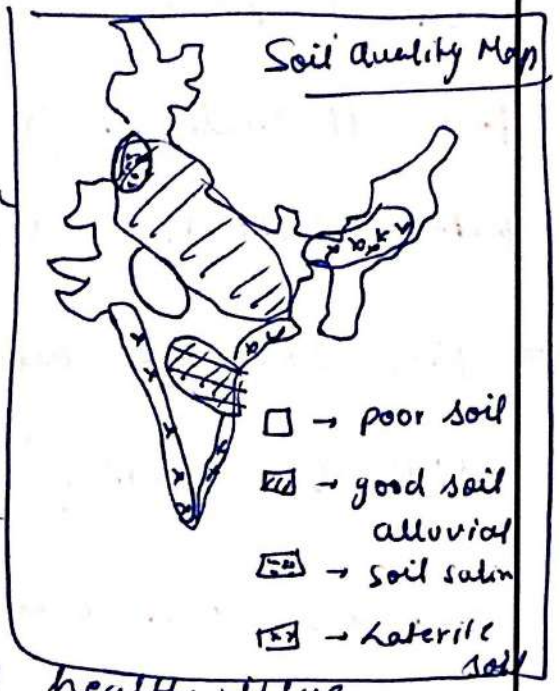
→ Poor Soil of Bundelkhand and Vidharbha region → formed by Kankars and calcite deposits → not good for agriculture.

→ Hilly soils - Due to leeching, more acidic soil so not good for pulses and cerels but good for plantation crops like tea, coffee, dry fruits etc.

→ Laterite soil - Not condusive to rich agriculture, but variety of crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Punjab, Haryana - Soil salinization due to over irrigation



Various Measures

→ Soil Health Card scheme for detecting and addressing soil health issue.

→ Changing cropping pattern through procurement increase of non-cereals.

→ Promotion to National Horticulture mission

→ Promotion to organic farming.

→ Organic fertilizer and other fertilizer subsidy.

Maintaining soil quality is necessary to increase productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(A) ENSO → El-Nino and Southern oscillation affects Indian monsoon

ENSO event occurs irregularly but on average 4-5 times in 20 years span

Reason:- Caused due to reversal of pressure conditions between Eastern pacific and Indian ocean

Indicators

→ upwelling at peru coast stops

→ destroying fertilizer industry

→ forest fires in indonesia

→ ~~High rainfall~~ Rainfall deficit

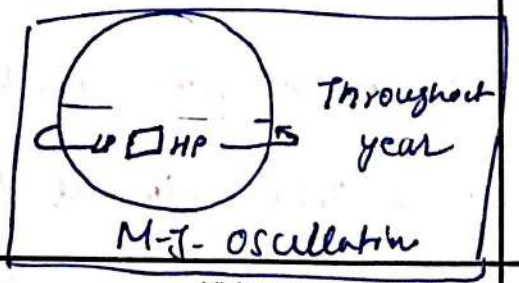
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Indian Monsoon because it weakens High Pressure over western Indian ocean and thus reducing strength of Easterlies.

(B) Madden Julian Oscillation :

It is an ~~box~~ imaginary pair of HP-LP couple which rotates over earth and completes round in 24 hours.

When HP. lies on ~~eastern~~ western Indian ocean during Monsoon, it strengthens slightly and when LP lies on western part of Indian ocean it weakens monsoon and reduces rainfall.



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Indian Ocean Dipole- Dipole generated due to pressure diff b/w western and eastern Indian ocean

Affect on rainfall →

→ when Positive IOD i.e.

HP on Eastern Indian ocean
LP on western Indian ocean
~~we~~ Stronger Monsoon

→ when Negative Dipole

HP on western
LP on eastern
Weaker monsoon

Conclusion - There are various other phenomenon also apart from these 3 which makes Indian monsoon dynamic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी वसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Tropical Areas major emmittors →

→ More inhabitants i.e. high population density.

→ ~~So~~ High temperature so more usage of appliances causing emmission of CFC like chloro fluoro carbons and CCl_4 etc.

→ Photochemical smogs - Presence of sunlight of NO_2 and other pollutants causes CFC emmission.

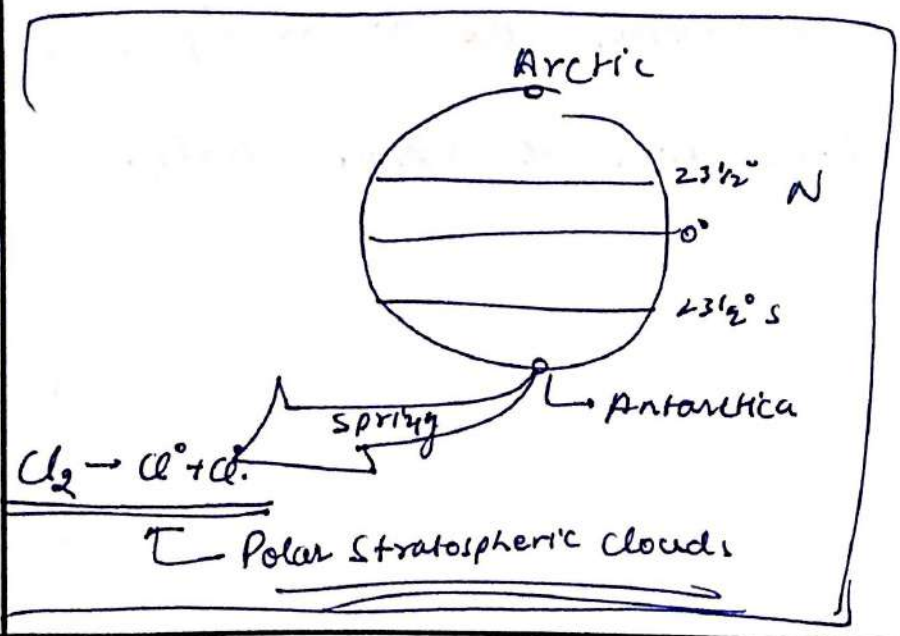
More on polar areas -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Because temperature is less and ozone layer is nearer to poles.

→ Antartic in early springs formation of Polar vortex

→ Polar vortex → Polar stratospheric clouds provide the base/platform for reactions to take place.



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→ free Cl° chlorine radicals reacts with ozone after they rise up.

→ $Cl^{\circ} + O_3 \rightarrow ClO_2 + O_2$
(ozone) (removal of ozone)

→ This removal of O_3 causes hole in the belt.

Montreal Protocol has been successful in reducing the formation of ozone hole.

71

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHANK MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	40764
Center	VISION	Date	17/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Vice President has pointed out decline in efficacy of parliament.

Report by PRS pointed out that there is 30% decrease in discussion time and also substantial decline in no. of legislation passed.

[Reasons]

- Reduction in discussion, debates.
- More and more legislations passed without consulting parliamentary com.
- Role of speaker. Partisan role played

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by speaker in accepting / not accepting no confidence motion and designating finance bills / as money bills.
ordinary bills

→ Budget passed with guillotined and not discussed elaborately.

However still accountability is maintained through Rajya Sabha's multiple powers, question hour session and office of president

Suggestions - → Incentivise with awards
→ Performance ranking of MPs.

→ Bill for Efficiency of parliament proposed recently should be passed.

→ Minimum time for each session.

→ Refer all legislations for parliamentary scrutiny

→ More self-discipline in politicians, Executives

→ Power to speaker to punish.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd Amendment, 1992 constituted PRI under constitution.

Remarkable Success

→ Regular conduct of elections by SEC.

→ Representation : Reservation to women and SC/ST, some states even given more than 40 % reservation
eg. Bihar and Rajasthan

→ Participative, bottom up, grass root democracy promotion.

→ Multiple schemes implemented via PRI at village levels.

→ Direct Accountability, transparency through Social Audit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Staggering failures

→ Lack of financial autonomy only 5% funds are collected and rest 95% provided by state

→ Lack of analysis of State finance commission reports and even implimentation is lacking.

→ Lack of legitimacy - Still in some parts 'Khap panchayats' have more clout than democratic institution

eg. Haryana.

→ Competition with SHGs and State Administrators

→ Concept of Sarpanchpati i.e. women used as token representative.

→ Nagaland not allowed 33% reservation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

CAG office constituted U/A 148.

CAG is conscience keeper and watchdog also →

- Keeper of National Accounts
  - Auditing of Mattiple accounts
    - Public accounts of India
    - Revenue and expenditure accounts
    - Audit of PSUs

- Conscience keeper by ensuring that state only act as trustee and holds the public wealth in bonafide spirit, no illegitimate expanse and illegal expenditure.

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He performs this function by presenting annual report to President by auditing accounts of all central and state ministries.

- Watchdog by ensuring financial accountability and stopping and corruption.

Audit Process Improvements → rigorous annual report scrutiny

- CAG should also have powers of Comptroller so that it just not audit post-facto but suggest pre process economic prudence.
- Appoint only domain experts i.e. People selected through IAAS and not generalist IAS. → Soccal audit
- Robust mechanism through more staff and 3rd party audits also

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

To bring transparency in Political funding, government has brought electoral bonds in budget 2017.

However there are some Concerns

→ The maximum capping on a particular company is removed

→ 2000 Rs limit is present on bonds but there is no limit on purchasing no. of bonds.

→ Anonymity is maintained through issue via banks but someone can still communicate through backchannels, how many bonds purchased

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by them.

Although this will bring in transparency in AMOUNT that is collected but not transparency of SOURCE hence maintaining anonymity and that also only for citizens, because parties and corporates, criminals etc. will anyway know.

Although e-bonds are a good step but other steps should also be taken –

- Regular auditing & filing of ITR
- Bring political parties under RTI.
- Capping expenditure on election on party also – Powers to EC for controlling money power (Sec 58)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying in India is informal as compared to USA where it is properly legalised and institutionalised

Remains grey legal and Policy Arena.

- Lack of proper legal mechanism for recognition of formal bodies
  - informal lobby lacks legitimacy

  eg: Strong farmer lobby of Punjab for increasing MSP.

- Shows adhocism in approach of government.

- No proper policy on lobbying causing non-uniformity in structure

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and spread so they become non-inclusive. People are not able to voice their concern through proper channels.

eg. Business and Startup lobby pushing ~~for~~ against Net Neutrality

- Election Lobby - Crony capitalism and lack of transparency in election lobbying leading to corruption and rent seeking.

eg. MNCs funding elections informally and causing changes in policies

Some lobby groups coming out as informal momentous pressure groups and again disperses So India should bring proper Regulatory and accrediting body.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, passed in 2005, but there remains many lacunas →

- The applications are not addressed in time. RTIs are piling up.
- Compensation is provided in less than 20% cases.
- Misuse of Section 8 - On pretext of national security and critical personal information (sec 11) info is not released.
- Judiciary, political parties, NGOs and some autonomous bodies like BCCI not brought under definition of

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2(h) and hence remain outside purview of RTI.

- Misuse for vested interests –

frivolous RTI and motivated RTIs have been filed for misusing against honest officers.

Recent proposal to RTI Act is brought to bring office of Chief Information Officer (CIC) at par with other statutory bodies.

Currently, CIC enjoys constitutional safeguards for its post for autonomy and independence which is very much required but government diluting it on pretext of making uniformity across statutory bodies.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservations in promotions were provided u/A 16(4) which was added through amendment to constitution, but this has been challenged in SC in particular case where SC has given guidelines -

- The lack of representation should be proved with adequate data.
- The efficiency of administration should not hamper i.e. balance 16(4) against article 335

→ So initially reservation in promotion was absent.

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→ Parliament Amended constitution 16(4) added to provide reservation in promotion.

→ SC has clarified the criteria and upheld the constitutionality of 16(4).

Reservation in promotion is required because SC/ST face discrimination during promotion and this is evident from lack of their representation in higher ranks in administration.

But providing positive affirmative action for providing social justice should be balanced with efficiency hence SC guidelines should be followed.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is a food secure country but everybody does not get two-square meal daily.

There is excess availability of food but government has faultered in many places in ensuring food in every mouth

Reasons
- wastage of food
- Hoarding and black marketing
- Poor Procurement and distribution
- failure of Schemes PDS, MDM etc

Major Interventions taken

- Mid Day Meal Scheme - with twin objective of food-nutrition and decreasing drop-outs in schools.

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- Integrated Child Development Scheme – New component of POSHAN Abhiyan is added for ensuring nutrition.

- National Food Security Act – Under National food security Mission, 67% i.e. 75% of Rural and 50% Urban poors are included in NFSA ensuring "Right to food"

- Reform of PDS system in Chattisgarh.
  - end-to-end computerization.
  - social audit of PDS.
  - ensuring quality and quantity.

Other innovative schemes like door-to-door delivery of grains of Delhi govt should be followed apart from that agri market, storage and food processing industry should be strongly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India is endowed with huge Indian Ocean in south with long coastline of 7,600 km with one island group on both sides

Indian ocean has manifold facets →

Indian Ocean: Cultural Platform

- India engaging with littoral nations via project "mausam" which reinvigorates historical trade and cultural ties in countries like Egypt, Iran, Oman, Indonesia Thailand etc.
- Buddhist commonties with Sri Lanka

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and South East Asian countries.

Economic Platform - Securing sea lanes of communication, fighting against piracy, counter balancing China, trade to both eastern countries and African countries in west (Malacca straight - China's choke point)

- Indian Ocean Rim Association - for economic and strategic dialogue.
- Malabar exercise

Social Platform

- Human Assistance and Disaster Resistance (HADR) exercises. (INCOIS + Tsunami Warning)
- Human resource development in Sri Lanka and Africa.
- Developing hospitals, school and training doctors and nurses in Kenya, Mozambique etc.
- People-people ties Maldives, Mauritius.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is taking greater responsibility in management of global commons like fight against terrorism, promoting globalization, equitable, inclusive growth, climate change alliances etc.

Shift in Climate Change Negotiation Stance

Opposes - India proposed that 1st world countries who are initially responsible so they should start taking action so India opposed initial binding commitments under Kyoto Protocol

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Common But Differentiated Responsibility

- India recognised CBDR principle and joined 2nd round of Kyoto Protocol and signed Kigali agreement 2016 as well. Which has different stopping dates of HCFC for India, China vis-a-vis western countries.

Leadership in Climate Change fight

→ ISA with France for promoting solar power of 1000 GW and funding of $1000 Billion.

→ One of the early countries joining Paris Climate deal.

→ Agressive INDC Commitment.

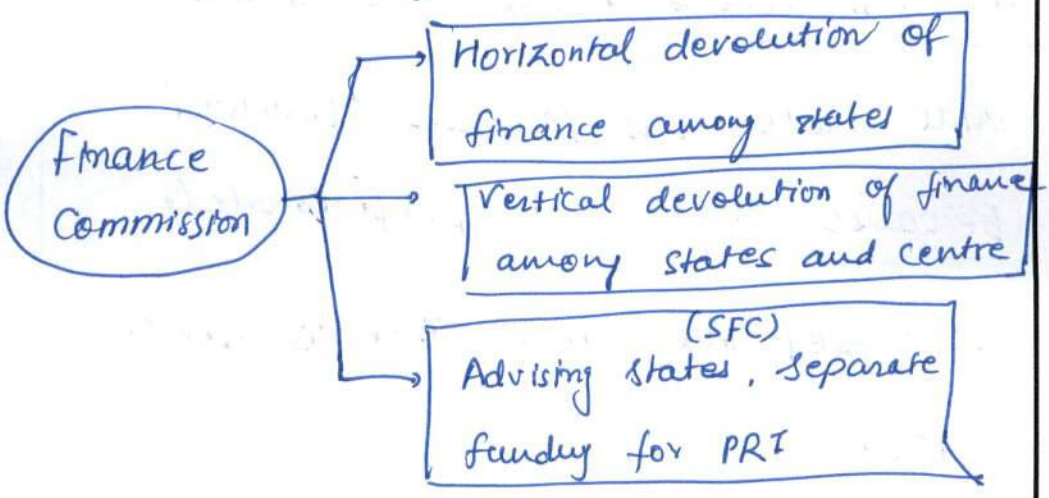
- NAPCC and many other comprehensive domestic policies along with international bodies (i.e. Biofuture platform, others etc).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Finance Commission constituted U/A 280 for following purposes→



Constitutional role of finance commission is proper division of funds among various levels of government including helping state finance commission for deployment of fund at PRI and ULBs (3rd tier of government)

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The terms of reference of 15th finance commission has various issues-

→ Increasing % for population consideration of 2011 census → southern states will have less finances devolved because they have propotionately decreased population vis-a-vis northern states.

→ they argue against desincentivization for better population control.

→ Increasing fund devolution pertaining to performance of states → States with more revenue collection and better fiscal performance under FRL should be incentivised with more funds.

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→ Issue of special Category Status - Although abolished after 14th FC, some states like Bihar and AP still asking for SCS status.

→ Increasing Vertical Devolution to States - After 14th FC increasing untied fund to 42% from previous 32%. Some states are demanding further increase of devolution

FC should maintain parity among states and between state and centre. There is huge disparity between per capita expenditure of Haryana and Kerala on one hand and Bihar and Uttar Pradesh on another. FC should try to fill those gaps.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Constitutionalism drives inspiration from various sources →

Indian values

- Unity in diversity Article-1.
- Indian philosophy of inclusiveness of all sections and equality Article: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
- Democratic values of ancient India Sabhas and Sanghas in past. "Democratic" mentioned in preamble state
- Religious harmony and tolerance among all religions and safeguards to religious minorities (U/A 25-28) (U/A 29, 30)
- Peace and tolerance of Buddhism (DPSP)

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Democratic and Socialist Movements of West

→ Spirit of Justice, from Russian Revolution.

→ Spirit of Liberty, Equality and fraternity given by Rousseau in french revolution.

→ Russian ideology of Tolstoy – Avoiding war (DPSP → following peace in international affairs)

→ German anti-fascist movement provided us with spirit of imposing Emergency U/A 352, 356 and 360.

→ Irish revolt – Provided us with the whole idea of Directive Principles of State Policy as vision document.

→ American Revolution → "Bill of rights" manifested as Part III fundamental

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Rights strengthening citizens and guard against the power of states

Indian National Movement →

→ Ideas of our forefathers like Gandhi's ideas in DPSP →

- Promotion of khadi industry
- prohibition of intoxicants.
- Harnessing and saving milch animals
- Rural republics manifested in form of 73rd, 74th amendment and DPSP abo-

→ Against Communalism - Communalism weakened freedom struggle movement so state maintained principled distance and "Secular" mentioned in preamble.

→ Against Caste Attrocities. Reservations for SC/ST and abolition of Untouchability

→ Act of 1935 - federalism structure, Provincial autonomy came from 1935 Act.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary is one of the important pillars of democracy.

Pillars of democracy
- Executive
- Legislature
- Judiciary

Independent judiciary is important

→ To check powers of executive and legislature.

→ Saving fundamental rights of citizen (Art 32, 226)

→ Stopping legislature from subverting the power and sanctity of constitution.

→ Solving cases among centre-state and various states saving federalism structure.

→ Doing complete justice to people in (Art. 42)

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any circumstances.

If independence of judiciary is undermined, democracy is endangered.

Example - during Emergency era in mid 1970's, Committed judiciary caused the prolongation of emergency.

Safeguards

→ Separation of Power is fundamental feature and part of basic structure of constitution

→ Appointment process of higher judiciary is outside purview of executives.

→ The behaviour of any judges cannot be discussed within parliament u/A 121.

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→ Judiciary has power to punish for contempt of court U/A 129.

→ Removal process is fairly elaborate with involvement of both the houses separately and speaker also.

→ The expenditure and pension of SC charged upon Consolidated fund of India.

→ Basic Structure Doctrine given in Keshavanand Bharati case, 1973 is ultimate safeguard for independence of judiciary where power of judicial review helps maintain independence.

eg. 99th Constitutional Amendment Act. (NJAC) was struck down.

Enough safeguards provided for independence of judiciary.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Evolution of Federalism

Cohesive fed. ↓ Coercive fed. ↓ Cooperative fed. ↓ Competitive fed. ↓ Collaborative fed.

from cohesive federalism initially due to inadequacy of finances and political management, threat to unity and domination of single party

Now collaborative federalism because states have become economically empowered eg. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. and stable polity in many states eg. Assam, WB etc.

Co-operative federalism has matured and come of age.

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However some structural problems are—

→ ~~National~~ Inter-state Council U/A 263 – seldom meets and the issues are solved in adhoc-manner.

→ President : should act as agent of federalism (Amartya Sen) but lately frequent use of Article 356 subverts federalism.

→ Governer – Governer's post is being misused and acts as an agent of centre which often delays legislative process through reservation of bills and using Art. 356.

→ 5 Zonal Councils – setup under Reorganisation Act, is not functioning properly.

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→ Inter-state River Water Tribunal - U/A 262. failed to meet expectations and SC often intervene with using Article 142.

There are other ad-hoc bodies like previously Planning Commission and now Niti Aayog became platform for coordination among Centre-states.

These institutional mechanisms should be strengthened and spirit of "Constitutionalism morality" should be followed in using powers.

Recommendation of Punchi and Sarkaria Commission along with Bommai case judgement, 1992 guidelines should be implemented.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Amendment to Prevention of Corruption act →

- Bribe giver will also be covered under the act and liable for punishment so that honest officers do not suffer.
  - to check coercive corruption window of 7 days provided to report.
- Not just acquisition of wealth but intention of acquisition of wealth is also to be proved so that honest officers are not caught for good Act.

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- Retired and previous employees are also covered so that they do not get penalised for action taken in official capacity.

- Investigation Permission - Independent body will provide the investigation go ahead

Previously due to over zealousness of enforcement of 1988 Act, policy paralysis has been seen.

eg. Coalgate Scam, bureaucrat was caught just on ground of acquisition of assets while such motives were clearly missing.

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Prevention of Corruption 1988, Amendment Act strikes a proper balance for saving mistake and misfortune along with punishing malafide and malintentions

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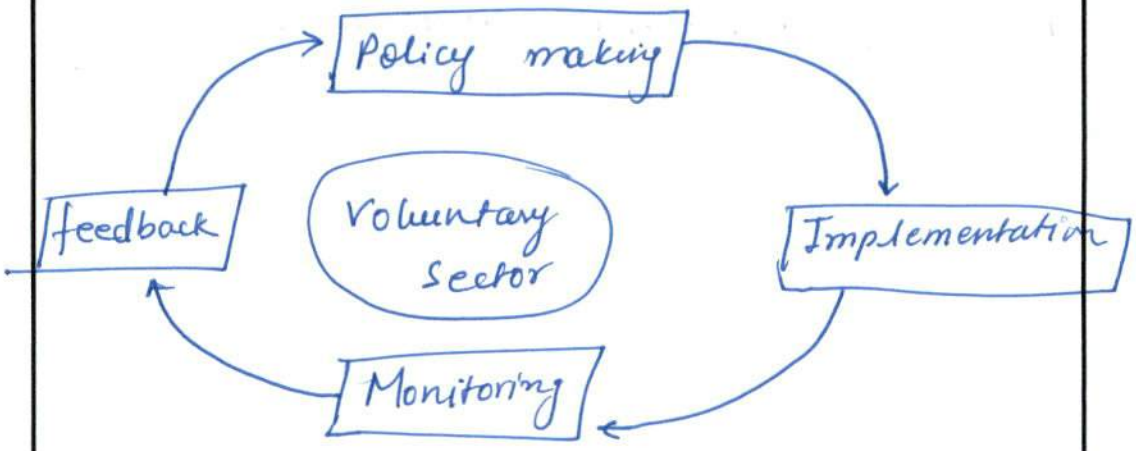
16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector is important lynchpin in whole planning and policy implementation lifecycle.



Voluntary sector acts as communication network to and from goverment and citizen. However, various issues plague voluntary sector –

→ Issue of legitimacy – Recognition and accredition of NGOs and Civil Society Organisations.

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→ Misplaced Accountability: Accountable towards their funding agency rather than people or government.

eg. Transparency international and Amnesty international not accountable to citizen or government.

→ Allegations of Anti-Development - Voluntary organisations and activist organisations are allegedly a drag against development and over sympathy causes problem.

→ "Parentalism Syndrom" - Act as experts themselves and suffers from lack of holistic understanding of issues. Do not take help of administrators and sociologist.

→ Financial Transparency - A/c to a report 90% of NGOs do not file ITR and

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sources of funding are doubtful.

for solving all these issues, a National Accredition of Voluntary organisation should come up which should consider following parameters -

→ financial transparency → experts involvement

→ Proper appointment and promotion criteria

→ Timely filling of tax returns.

→ Outcome, performance based ratings.

→ Online portal for such organisations should come up.

This process will further strengthen ~~the~~ governance system of country and give legitimacy to voluntary sector.

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Teacher is the keystone entity in learning outcomes and overall development and education of children.

However, there are many Problems in current teacher training -

→ Lack of Infrastructure - Digital and physical infrastructure is inadequate and not equitably distributed across country

eg. better in States of Kerala, Maharashtra

Poor in Chattisgarh, Bihar

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) are not functioning properly and quality standards are not maintained.

→ Output of Teacher Training is abysmal - ASER report found out bad teaching methodology of teachers.

→ Lack of Innovation → Old pedagogy for training is followed which lacks innovation and critical thinking.
eg. BSA and BTC training still continuing with 20th century training modules.

→ Inadequate Trainers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Solutions and Suggestions] -

→ Bring National Teacher Education Policy for comprehensive sectorwise coverage.

→ RTE Amendment Act, 2017 is welcome step which ensures minimal training requirements for all teachers.

→ Innovative Techniques - "Kali Nali" initiative of bureaucrat Anita Kaul has brought transformative changes in Karnataka through activity-based learning

→ Involve Private Sector and Volunteers Schemes like "Vidyanjali" should be promoted to fill the gap.

→ NGOs participation

→ Online courses on Swayam for teachers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat launched in 2018 provides insurance of upto 5 lakhs covering total 100 million households.

Ayushman Bharat is providing huge insurance coverage benefit for large population with unprecedented scale

Obstacles

→ Identification of beneficiary - which 100 million households to be included through which criteria of SECC is still not very clear.

→ Health: A federal subject - Coordination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

among various states is imperative and since many states already running insurance schemes like Tamil Nadu and Bihar need to streamline.

→ Moral Hazard: Insurance sector and healthcare sector may indulge in collusive corruption causing huge loss to exchequer.

→ Insurance scheme is inadequate - just providing insurance without building physical, human and digital infrastructure and adopting PPP model for strengthing healthcare sector, insurance scheme will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

prove to be inadequate.

→ Issue of finances.

⇒ Although Ayushman Bharat is an appreciable step towards "Right to health" but India should also focus on creating infrastructure at PHC, CHCs, train ASHA/ANM workers and traditional healers and quacks thus strengthening Primary healthcare system.

Nutrition and sanitation should also be focussed upon

Ayushman Bharat if implemented properly, will change health landscape of India.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

India cannot match the deep pockets and "juan diplomacy" of China. China's GDP is 5 times that of India and is investing aggressively across the world and specially in Africa.

Through projects like One Belt One Road, multiple infrastructure and mining projects China has made inroads into Africa → Hard Power

India has adopted a rather Smart Power approach which will be a mix of Hard power and Soft

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Power.

On one hand India is investing in creating infrastructure projects in Kenya, Mozambique. India is co-operating with Nigeria for oil-gas import in West Africa.

On other Hand, India is using soft power of people-people connect and historical ties with Africa.

India is investing in —

- Human Resource development
- Capacity building and training
- Education, health and skill development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- increasing digital literacy through participation of private sector eg. Success story of Airtel in Kenya

Where China's approach is growth oriented, India's approach is developmental and inclusive.

India also working for →

→ Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) along with japan for finances.

→ India has hosted African Development Council in 2017.

→ ~~Asi~~ India is also promoting African Development Bank.

India goals in Africa are alligned with "Africa Vision 2061".

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America have put multiple sanctions against various countries.

Russia: India's energy and defense procurement, aircraft acquisition gets hampered. Nuclear Power project is also delaying. oil and gas from Russia very imp.

Iran: India's 10% oil is imported from Iran but Iran sanctions are hurting India.

→ Chabahar project development and port transfer is delaying.

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North Korea India is not able to tap markets of North Korea.

CAATSA is used for saving India's strategic interests

- India can balance USA relations against its adversaries
- India can separately deal with such issues and de-hyphenate

→ Do not see via lense of USA.

Even if India uses policy of CAATSA, the private sector of India and oil companies might still favour USA's stand

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

because going against USA may cause dearly to them.

India's strategic interests are driven by domestic requirement and national interests.

India should counterbalance USA hegemony in economics and try to maintain decisional sovereignty

(13)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

Recognition, finalization and recording of land records and conclusively fixing the land titles are part of land reforms.

Importance

→ Important for land leasing for farming purposes

→ Will lead to utilization of land which is not currently in use

→ Urban areas, digitisation of land records will help in collection of property tax → Karnataka's Bhoomi project

→ Benami properties can be identified.

→ Rental housing can get a boost

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Consolidation of land becomes easier.

→ Land disputes resolution so judicial burden will decrease.

Solutions

→ Digitising all land records, existing and new ones also.

→ Geotagging of land and allocate to owners. (use of technology)

→ Pattas given to farmers can be converted into legal documents and recorded in system.

→ Identify Benami properties and include them to government owned land.

→ Remove all overlaps.

→ Take help of Gram Sabhas in village

Conclusive land titles will help in increasing agricultural output and utilization of land resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

Infrastructure sector is backbone of any economy. Indian infrastructure sector has special features —

→ Projects with long gestation period, macroeconomic conditions like interest rates and prices may change.

→ Huge financing requirement.

→ Problems of corruption and lack of transparency during allocation of projects.

→ Delays and cost overruns often cause Non performing Assets. (NPAs)

→ Public - Private partnership models have problem of sharing risk,

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responsibily and revenue.

→ Often viability gap funding is needed causing increase in fiscal deficit of State.

Measures → Resolve NPA problem.

→ Adopt Hybrid Annuity Model of PPP where risk, revenue and responsibility are shared in equitable manner.

→ Better estimation of cost of projects.

→ Bring transparency in allocation of projects.

→ EIA and SIA in advance, along with participative planning to avoid any resistance from local people.

→ Invite more FDI in infrastructure sector.

Recently govt. has declared infrastructure sector as priority sector, this will help in boosting sector.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India's 90% electronic items are being imported from China. Although there is huge demand in the sector due to IT revolution and increased penetration of mobile phones, rising middle class requirement of electronic appliances and gadgets.

Reasons.

→ Silicon and Li products are essential and are imported from South American countries like Chile and Peru

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Although a footloose industry it is dispersed in India.

- Lack of investment in infra development and Special Econononic Zones and NIMZs.

[Steps] → Invite "Apple" for investment
→ Promote electronic manufacturing through M-SIPS

- Promote Cluster Based approach with huge supply chain from input to output works in proximity.

- Promote NIMZs providing tax breaks for initial period. - Promote Make In India

- Promote MSMEs and credit availability.

- Increase R&D. import of cheap tech.

- Increase import of Si and Li from South America. - Ease of Doing Business (EODB)

- Investment and logistics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Although after New Economic Policy india left behind hindu rate of growth i.e. hovering around 3-4 % and grew rapidly. But poverty incidence is still very high 21% BPL acc. to Tendulkar's line.

Reason's for Paradox

- Non-inclusive development → Oxfam reports points out 73% wealth creation goes to 1% rich people in 2016-17.
- Service sector benefitted rich and middle class but no benefits

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for poor people.

- Number of employments decreased
- Globalization and Privatization led to unbalanced growth causing sector divide, section divide and regional divides

Ways to resolve

- Adopt development approach not growth approach
- Bottom up planning.
- Promote skill development, education health
- Implement poverty alleviation schemes like MGNREGS, NRLM, Housing for All etc.
- Promote CSR activities.
- Promote self employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

India has moved from food deficit in 1960's to food secure in 1990's and food surplus in 2010s

After effects of green revolution, white revolutions and other interventions "Permanent surpluses" in cereals, milk productions etc.

Essential Commodities Act

- Act provides for restrictions on exports of certain essentially listed commodities i.e. sugar, milk etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The original purpose of Act was to reduce black marketing, hoarding and excess exports outside causing domestic deficit.

However, in current surplus regime ECA should be rationalised so that surpluses can be put to better use, can be exported and get remunerative prices helping in increasing farmers income.

Although at same time some regulations should be put to stop distortion of domestic market

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

1988 forest policy objective included the ecological balance and Ecological management.

1988 Policy Visionary in scope and ambition

- increasing forest cover to 33%
- revenue generation from forest produce.
- Employment generation for tribals.
- Regular assessment, monitoring and geotagging.

Certain Problems

- forest rights of tribal compromised.
- funding issue in forest management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Not participative i.e. ignoring role of tribals in forest management.
- Afforestation goals not met.

Since 30 years have passed and there are issues to address new 2010 forest policy is proposed -

- 33% forest cover for country and 67% for hill areas.
- "Sustainable development" concept as objective
- Integrated approach including tribals and forest officers, wildlife.
- finance mechanism through CAMPA fund,
- PPP funding for forest management.
- Tribal rights, forest rights ensured.
- Participative approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Rapid urbanization causes formation of more concrete roads → no seepage hence urban floods. eg. Gurugram 2017, Chennai, 2015

→ Huge population density - increases vulnerability. eg. Delhi and Mumbai

→ Creation of slums and ghettos with minimal basic essentials

→ Development of Coastal cities due to population pressure. i.e. Pondicherry → Tsunami destruction increased.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Dehradun, Mussorie urbanization caused structure creations leading to earthquakes and landslides.

Measures

- Planned Urbanization with Smart Cities, AMRUT.
- Rurban and PURA missions to create villages as stop distress urbanisation
- Create proper sewage and drainage systems (eg. Germany)
- Build disaster proof structures i.e. EQ proof buildings. (eg. Japan)
- Discaster mapping and micro level specific planning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling - DNA sequence of each and every individual is different and hence saving and identification of individuals through DNA data is called DNA Profiling.

Forensic Application

→ Solving of murder and rape crimes

eg. Tandoor murder case.

Nirbhaya case resolved through DNA profiling.

→ Identification of victims.

eg. Disaster time, use hair for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

identification.

Significance of DNA Tech Bill, 2010

→ Passed for benefit of forensic areas, paternity disputes and identification of lost and found people.

- DNA technology Bill if passed will store data of criminals and help in quick resolution of cases
- Privacy should be maintained while storing the data

Telangana govt. has already started creating criminal DNA database. DNA Bill is step in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water Navy means that naval ships can fare in deep seas without any limitations of refuel and other maintanance, repair and overhaul operations.

China and USA have blue water navy. India is also in process of developing Blue water navy.

Importance → Strategic importance
→ securing sea lanes of communication
→ Providing security to other nations
↓
deterrence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key Measures -

- India has bilateral agreements with many countries at several parts of world.
  - → Trincomalee port in Sri Lanka
  - → Duqm port in Oman.
  - → Maldives agreement.
  - → LEMOA agreement with USA.
  - → Japan and Australia, ~~USA~~ also.
- India conducts Malabar Exercise for naval co-ordination.
- Project 75 for stealth submarines which add to blue water capabilities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India is situated between golden crescent i.e. Pakistan, Afganistan and Iran AND golden triangle Myanmar Laos and Thailand which are hubs of drug trafficking.

→ Porous borders in Bangladesh and Nepal.

→ Organised crime networks.

→ Huge illiterate, uneducated, unskilled and unemployed youth.

→ globalization and internet is also reason for drug trafficking.

→ Cultural acceptance of products

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like "Hashish" and "Bhang".

Key Steps → de addiction centres

- Borders are being strengthened.
- Integrated check posts.
- International information sharing
- Online monitoring through CERT-IN to catch online traders. → intelligence network
- Identifying drug centres like Punjab, Hyderabad etc.
- Awareness through movies - eg. Udta Punjab.
- Awareness and parents counselling.

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11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Indian economy is import dependent on crude oil. 1991 economic crisis was fallout of increased global crude oil prices.

How it affect Indian Economy

→ Current Account Deficit increases causing pressure on Balance of payments.

→ Industries cost burden increases.

→ Causes inflation in economy.

→ Increased prices of petrol and diesel → huge political repurcussions

→ India is hub of oil refining so

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export of finished oil products also increases.

→ Price of rupee dips against foreign currency.

So to hedge Indian Economy from oil price volatality following steps should be taken →

→ Diversify the import Basket from various countries.

eg. Iran, UAE, Quwait → Middle East
venezuela → Latin America.
Indonesia → South East Asia.
Russia → Asia-Europe.

→ Increase usage of Renewable energy, biofuels etc.

→ Increase exploration of oil and gas in Indian terrain.

eg. Kavery basin - Godavari Basin.
Kambay basin etc.

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→ Increase R&D to make shale gas exploration viable.

→ Maintain strategic oil reserves
eg. Chandikole, Bikaner, Padur etc.

→ Implement National Solar Mission to increase solar energy.

→ Promote e-vehicles.

By taking above steps we can reduce effects of oil volatality.

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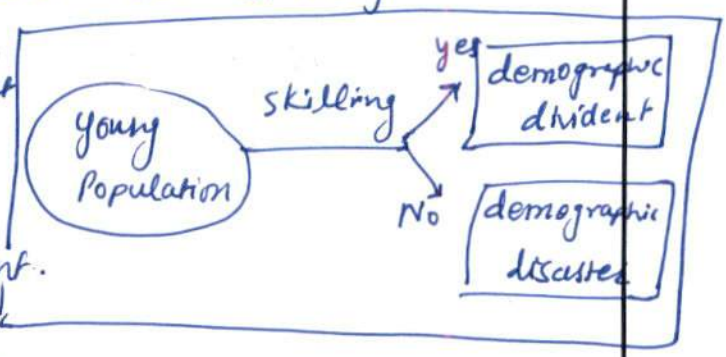
12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

India's 5% population is skilled whereas 95% young population of Japan and S. Korea.

Government needs the participation of private sector in skilling the youth. Important for realising demographic divident.



Role of Private Sector

Role of private sector has been appreciable via participation in National Apprenticeship Scheme → TATA has collaborated with govt. in which skilled youth will have guaranteed

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employment, of which 2 months salary will be paid to TATA after acquiring job hence → Win-Win for all.

Surya Mitras have been trained by private players. Private players are also utilizing CSR funding for pitching in skilling of youth.

However, the quality of skilling suffers, National Skill Development Enterprise (NSDE) has observed lack of monitoring and lack of finance availability as prime reasons.

Measures Required for Oversight and Monitoring

→ Academia. Industry- people linkage to oversee skill requirement.

→ Demography and employment structure,

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technology is undergoing a change so govt. need to ensure not just skilling but reskilling also.

→ fix accountability and responsibility of job guarantee.

→ Check misuse of CSR funding, if any.

→ 3rd party audit and analysis.

Measures Required for financing

→ Provide "infrastructure" status to skill sector hence tax breaks, more investment and priority lending

→ Promote CSR in skill sector.

→ Provide infrastructure and viability gap funding.

→ Promote FDI in skill sector.

TVET system of skilling in China is a good example where industry skills youth, India should follow TVET-

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

After 2005, e-commerce sector boomed with players like Snapdeal, bigbasket, flipkart, Amazon etc. But e-com sector have been largely unregulated.

Need for Regulation

→ e-com is a potential sector with huge prospects of employment, startups, revenue generation, infrastructure improvement → thus multiplier effects.

→ Mergers and Acquisitions should be regulated.

→ Interest of consumers should be balanced with domestic producers interest.

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→ Big market players like Alibaba and Walmarts also entering market.

→ Huge brownfield and greenfield, domestic and FDI investments.

→ Major issue in RCEP and WTO, BTIA negotiation

Recently proposed e-commerce policy try to address above concerns apart from these, policy also addresses issue of data protection, interest of food retail and FMCG market, domestic procurement necessity, tax regulations removing Base erosion and profit shifting, CSR and environmental accounting etc.

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Challenges faced by e-commerce

→ Domestic e-commerce facing stiff competition with global players.

→ Difficulty of doing business, over regulation and tax adhocism.

→ Absence of policy and legislations.

→ Resistance from local farmers lobby and domestic retail sector.

→ Lack of internet penetration and missing physical infra like roads, transportation, highways etc.

→ Multiple cyber frauds and thefts on service delivery mechanism.

Govt. should promote EODB, proper policy, legislation, provide infra but at same time enough safeguards for domestic producers and retailers

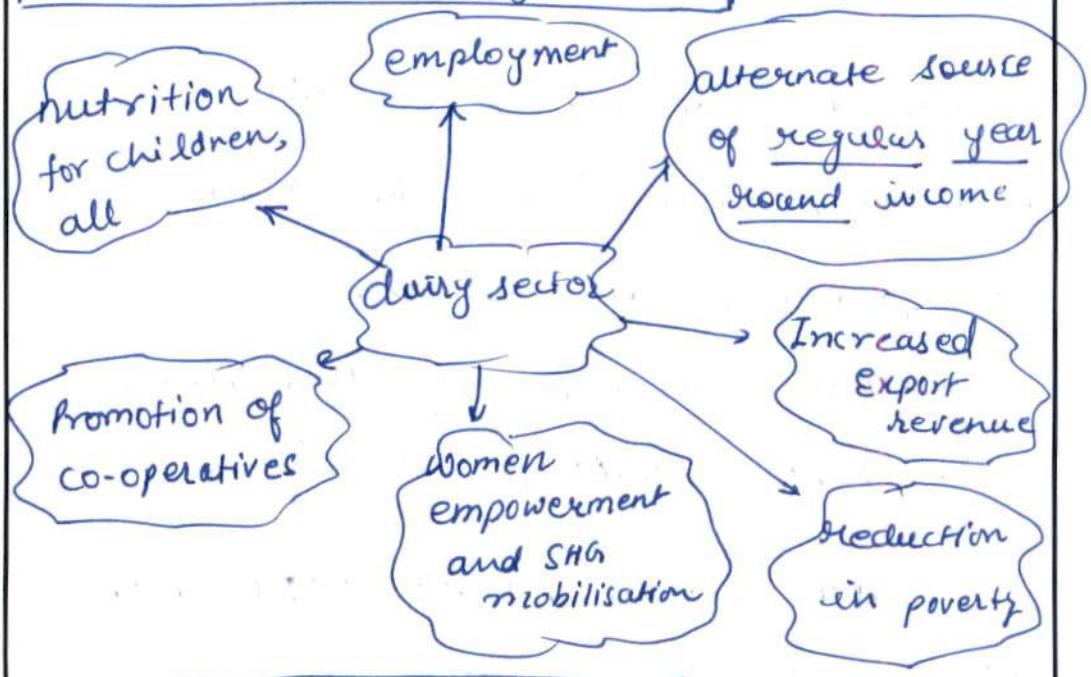
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

White revolution under leadership of Dr. Kurien in Gujrat brough Amul to every doorstep. Nandini milk industry in Karnataka.

Importance of dairy sector



Achievements of Dairy Sector

→ Amul - Provided employment through formation of co-operatives, regular income

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and pulled out multiple people from poverty.

→ India has become first in production of milk in the world.

→ Milk consumption per capita increased leading to nutrition betterment of people (imp. source of Vit A and Vit-D

→ Food processing industry along with others) boost up.

Over Production ?

The speed with which production increased, consumption could not match up. However, the problem is not over production but lack of utilizing it into processed products like cheese, butter, curd etc.

Problems faced

→ Milk producers not getting remunerative Prices.

→ Demand is not commensurate to

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supply.

→ Essential Commodities Act, put a check on exports quantity.

→ Unprocessed milk is perishable and only window of a day or two to reach consumer.

→ Enough pasturization centres not available.

→ lack of milk processing industry.

Solutions

- Rationalise essential commodities Act,
- Build infrastructure for milk processing industry and supply chain mech.
- Regulations and quality checks.
- Improve R&D to increase productivity also
- Include milk in Mid-Day-Meal (Rajasthan)
- Marketing investment
- Increase exports.

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and apparel industry focus has increase because →

[Potential]

- due to globalization variety and demand quantity increased.
- Propagation of use-and-throw culture.
- Rising mid-income section in population
- E-commerce and retail sector, rapid urbanization caused increased demand worldwide.
- China is moving to high-tech and leaving space in this sector which India can fill up.
- Employment intensive and India is labour surplus.
- Women empowerment through textile sector.

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Potential by Economic Survey 2016 enumerated Potential of textile sector as –

→ Social dividend via women empowerment, social upliftment of rural people.

– Inclusive development through development of hinterland and backward regions like U.P., Bihar, Odisha.

Challenges

– Specific climate i.e. moisture content during preparation of thread and 100 hail free days during cotton production.

– Obsolete technology of textile industry.

– Smaller industrial units.

– Competition from low-income countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam

– Tariff barrier in EU and USA vis-a-vis Bangladesh, Vietnam

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- Lack of co-operatives involvement.
- Labour regulations and strong labour lobby cause production obstruction

Steps

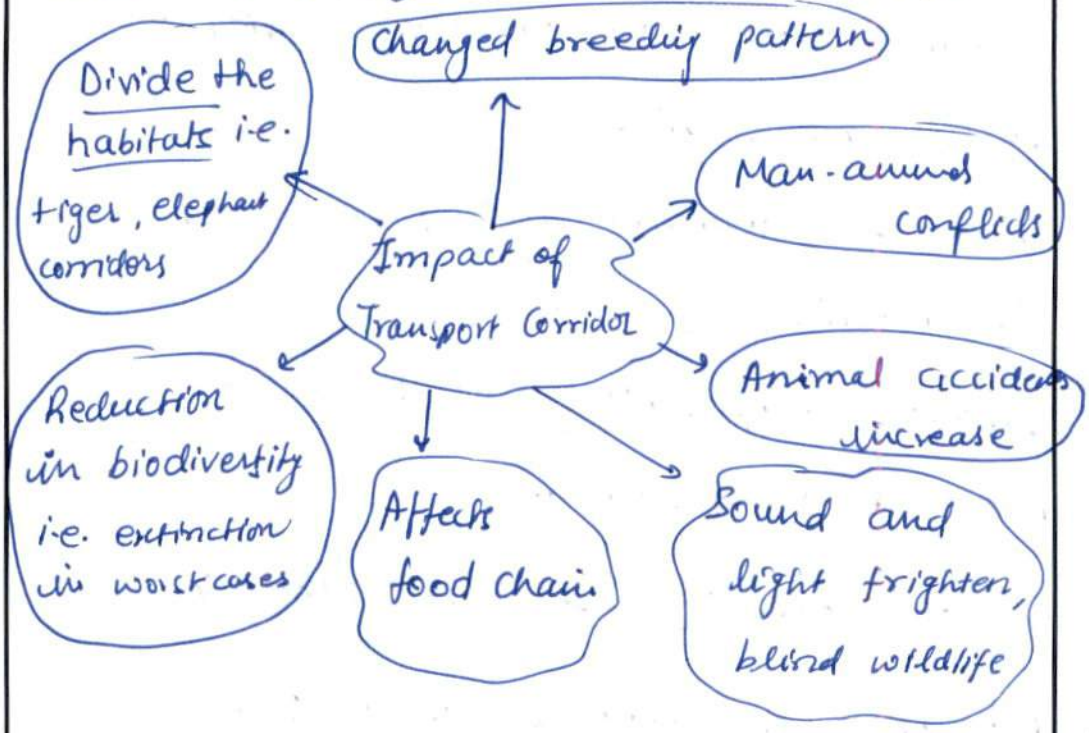
- Advanced Technology Upgradation funding (ATUFS) Scheme - govt providing 25% subsidy on tech upgradation
- Increase domestic and FDI investment in textile sector.
- Involve co-operatives and farmer produces organisations.
- Promote Khadi and Jute clothing
- Promote handlooms as well as Power looms.
- Fashion Technology institutes like NIFT should be promoted
- Promote yarn exports i.e. to vietnam.
- ReNegotiate bilateral agreements for tariff breaks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Transport corridors affect the biodiversity Areas and wildlife.



Many flora and fauna decreases, leading to extinction of some plant and animal species, changes the nature's balance, affecting ecological niche and thus changing whole environmental balance.

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[Example] Bangalore-Chennai expressway passes through Bandipur National Park, multiple reports of tiger and deers getting hurt due to fast speeding cars specially in night

Current policy framework driven by Biodiversity Act (2002) and executive guidelines on protection of NP and wildlife sancturies, tiger protection framework →

- Avoid building transport corridors and railway lines through NPs.
- Project MIKE provides framework for saving elephants and protection of elephant corridors.
- Building overway or underways bridges, without fragmenting the corridors.

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→ No transportation during night time
- & NGT also gave such guideline in Bandipur NP case.

There is a need to strike a balanced chord between development and preservation of biodiversity.

Measures

- National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries and Biodiversity hotspots should be left out of developmental aspirations
→ because biodiversity preservation is also a part of development.

→ Corridor fragmentation should be avoided through underways, bridges etc.

→ Integrated development, development of wildlife tourism.

→ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is must.

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17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

The area under agriculture i.e. 45% of total area cannot be increased so we need to focus on increasing productivity and reducing susceptibility to climate change for food security of people and income security of farmers.

Reasons

- India spent less than 1% in total research and development.
- Lack of digital infrastructure i.e. broadband connectivity and physical infra like electricity is still not available in every pocket of country.

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Potential of tech. for increasing Productivity

- mechanisation
- weather forecasts
- Better soil assessement and crop suggestion
- GM Crops
- land survey through drones in monitoring and filing claims for insurance
- Connecting researchers and farmers
- drip irrigation per drop more crop

~~other~~

Potential of reducing susceptibility

- weather forecasts floods and droughts
- climate smart agri
- Rain and hail stopping guns

Other reasons

- Lack of awareness and accessability to these technologies.
- Climate smart agriculture needs proper skilling.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of technological penetration

Measures to increase tech penetration

- Increase academic - farmers linkage and promote grass root research
- Skill development of farmers.
- Promoting youth to take up agricultural startup and technology initiatives i.e. ARYA scheme.
- Promote application like m-Kisan.
- infrastructure { electricity, broadband } 100% coverage. Bharatnet
- Saubhagya scheme and National Telecom Policy
- Involve CSC kendras to disseminate technology information
- Increase digital literacy and technology awareness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent transportation system involves automatic traffic light regulation, estimation of traffic congestion in advance, Basically ITS involves the use of technology, automation, machine learning and internet of things through which transportation system becomes smarter and needs less human intervention

Need for ITS

→ Rapid urbanization → By 2040, 40% of India's population will be urbanized.

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→ Problem of unplanned urbanization causes huge congestions.
→ Delhi suburbs.

→ Reduced productivity of human where most time spent in travelling.
→ Bangalore

→ Increased accidents on roads.

→ Lack of multimodal end-end transportation system.

- Number of metropolitons coming up

- Migration problem.

→ increased vehicular pollution

Hence need of intelligent transportation system. Also some challenges —

- Lack of investment in transport sector.

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- Problem of NPA for banks and corporates.
- Big task to retrofit already built infrastructure and built new transport system on top of it.
- Huge population so scale of ITS projects become large.
- Project delays is also a concern.
- Cyber security can be a big issue whereby terrorists can misuse for causing mayhem

We should follow best practices of world, Bhopal (MP) is developing Intelligent Transport system.

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19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data Localisation :- Data localisation means that data should be stored in servers which lie within the territory of a country thus state having full control on possession, monitoring and regulation.

Significance of Data Localisation

- increases government control over usage of data.

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- quick actions can be taken so action delays reduce.
- Law enforcement becomes easier in case of cyber crimes
- Important for data privacy.

Limitations

→ MNCs may not localise already stored data.

- Data server ownership does not entail data ownership so management and manipulation of data still controlled by software.

B. N. Sri Krishna report provides

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for comprehensive data privacy through Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018 but implementation of it will be important to ensure safeguard of individual's data privacy

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20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal immigration causes problem for national security -

- immigrants do not get benefits of citizenship so vulnerable.
- Vulnerable immigrants utilized for radicalization and terrorism by state and non state actors.
- Some non state actors enter national borders in guise of migrants.

eg. General Bipin Rawat confirmed that Pakistan's terrorists entered through Bangladesh in Assam

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- The dissatisfaction in local people causes revolts and pose threat to national security → Assam protests
- Sleeper cells and organized crime networks are also seen.

Ministry of Home Affairs in official statement pointed out that Rohingyas are also causing threat to national security

Exercise of creating NRC

After Assam Accord of 1985, NRC was proposed to identify the immigrants from Bangladesh after 1971.

→ Important for securing fundamental rights of local inhabitants.

→ Economic land and employment

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opportunities are being sided by immigrants.

→ NRC important for stopping change in demographic structure.

However, due to problems in preparation of NRC, many problems of inclusion of immigrants and exclusion of real citizens, political intervention in draft preparation causes problem.

40 lakh people are left out of NRC and govt is not clear about what step to take next, Bangladesh has denied to take immigrants back, sense of insecurity may further cause problem to National security